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## Amendments to the Claims

What is claimed is:

1. (currently amended) An apparatus for generating finite impulse response (FIR)

filter coefficients comprising:

- (a) an address generator that multiplies a desired cutoff frequency  $f_i$  by an integer n based on an outside control signal to generate an address;
- (b) a first look-up table that generates a sine function value of said address:
  - (c) a divider that divides said sine function value by  $n\pi$ ;
- (d) a multiplexer that generates an impulse response function value by selecting one of a first value provided by said divider and  $2 f_i$  based on an said outside control signal; and
- (e) a multiplier that multiplies said impulse response function value by a corresponding window function value to generate an nth filter coefficient value.
- 2. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said multiplexer generates said impulse response function value by selecting said first

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value if n is equal to [0] zero or by selecting 2  $f_i$  if n is not equal to [0] zero.

- 3. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein n=0, 1, 2,...,N-1 where N represent a number of said FIR filter taps coefficients.
- 4. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said nth filter coefficient value can be non-zero only when  $-\frac{N-1}{2} \le n \le \frac{N-1}{2}$ , where N represents a number of said EIR filter taps coefficients.
- 5. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said corresponding window function value is obtained by using any one of Rectangular, Bartlett, Hanning, Hamming, and Blackman window functions.
- 6. (original) The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a second look-up table that receives n and generates said corresponding window function value.
- 7. (currently amended) An apparatus for generating low-pass or, high pass or band-pass FIR filter coefficients using more than one low-pass filter coefficient generating devices having different desired cutoff frequencies, the

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apparatus comprising:

(a) at least two low-pass filter coefficient generating devices, each of said devices comprises

- (al) an address generator that multiplies a desired cutoff frequency fiby an integer n based on an outside control signal to generate an address,
  - (a2) a first look-up table that generates a sine function value of said address.
    - (a3) a divider that divides said sine function value by  $n\pi$ ,
- (a4) a multiplexter that generates an impulse response function value by selecting one of a first value produced by said divider and  $2 f_i$  based on an said outside control signal, and
- (a5) a multiplier that multiples said impulse response function value by a corresponding window function value to generate an nth low-pass filter coefficient value; and
- (b) an adder coupled to said devices for generating an nth low pass or, high-pass or band pass filter coefficient value by adding or subtracting each of said Nth low-pass, high-pass or band-pass filter coefficients coefficient values generated by said devices in the step (a5).
- 8. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 7, wherein said multiplexer generates said impulse response function value by selecting said first

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value if n is equal to [[0]] zero or by selecting  $2 f_i$  if n is not equal to [[0]] zero.

- 9. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 7, wherein n=0,1,2,...,N-1, where N represents a number of said\_FIR filter taps coefficients.
- 10. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 7, wherein wherein said nth filter coefficient value generated in the step (b) can be nonzero only when  $-\frac{N-1}{2} \le n \le \frac{N-1}{2}$ , where N represents a number of said EIR filter taps coefficients.
- 11. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 7, wherein said corresponding window function value is obtained by using any one of Rectangular, Bartlett, Hanning, Hamming and Blackman window functions.
- 12. (original) The apparatus of claim 7, wherein each of said devices further comprises a second look-up table that receives n and generates said corresponding window function value.
- 13. (currently amended) A method for generating finite impulse response (FIR) filter coefficients, the method comprising,

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- generating an address by multiplying a desired cutoff frequency  $f_i$  by (a) an integer n based on an outside control signal;
  - generating a sine function value of said address; (d)
  - (c) dividing said sine function value by  $n\pi$ ;
- (d) generating an impulse response function value by selecting one of a first value produced from said division in the step (c) and  $2f_i$  based on an said outside control signal; and
- generating an nth filter coefficient value by multiplying said impulse (e) response function value by a corresponding window function value.
- 14. (original) The method of claim 13, wherein said impule response function value is generated by selecting said first value if n is equal to zero or by selecting  $2 f_i$  if n is not equal to zero.
- (currently amended) The method of claim 13, wherein n=0,1,2,..., 15. N-1, where N represents a number of said FIR filter taps coefficients.
- (currently amended) The method of claim 13, wherein said nth 16. filter coefficient value can be non-zero only when  $-\frac{N-1}{2} \le n \le \frac{N-1}{2}$ , where N represent a number of said FIR filter taps coefficients.

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- 17. (currently amended) The method of claim 13, wherein said corresponding, window function value is obtained by using any one of Rectangular, Bartlett, Hanning, Hamming, and Blackman window functions.
- 18. (original) The method of claim 13, wherein said corresponding window function value is a (n+(N-1)/2)th window function value.
- 19. (new) The method of claim 15, wherein the number of said FIR filter coefficients is determined by a number of taps.
- 20. (new) The method of claim 16, wherein the number of said FIR filter coefficients is determined by a number of taps.